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BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC		
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EXAMINER	
ROBINSON BOYCE, AKIBA K	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3628	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ADIPFDD@bipc.com
debra.hawkins@bipc.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/729,968

Applicant(s)

SWEENEY, WILLIAM R.

Examiner

Akiba K. Robinson-Boyce

Art Unit

3628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Due to communications filed 10/26/07, the following is a final office action.
Claims 1, 21 and 31 are amended. Claims 44-46 have been added. 1-46 are pending in this application and have been examined on the merits. The previous rejection has been adjusted to reflect the claims as amended. Claims 1-46 are rejected as follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-10, 15, 16, 31-33, 44, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being obvious over Schroeder et al (US 2003/0130883 A1).

As per claims 1, 31, Schroeder discloses:

a manufacturer providing promotion information to be considered in developing the promotion and price computation model/receiving promotion information..., ([0056], shows web interface allowing access to manufacturer databases to provide alternate promotions]);

a retailer providing price determination parameters to develop the promotion and price computation model/receiving price determination parameters..., ([0070], shows

that a combination of conditions (sales price discount, etc.) can be input by retailer to achieve targets and provide solution);

developing the promotion and price computation model from the promotion information provided by the manufacturer and the price determination parameters provided by the retailer/developing the promotion and price computation model..., ([0006], sales lift model, w/ [0094], autoregressive models are based on price promotions);

The following is obvious with Schroeder:

auditing of improperly implemented promotions.

The above limitation is obvious with Schroeder since Schroeder discloses future auditing in [0110]. Here, administrators may modify database contents, enter administrative information to document changes for purposes of future auditing in the business planner system, and since the system has everything in place for auditing system information, it is obvious to actually audit the information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to audit improperly implemented promotions with the motivation of officially inspecting and verifying records of the system.

As per claims 2, 32, Schroeder discloses:

calculating a retail price based on information provided by the promotion and price computation model developed, ([0006], predicting sales).

As per claims 3, 10, 33, Schroeder discloses:

updating the retail price based upon additional information provided by the retailer/ updating the retail price based upon additional information provided by the retailer/ receiving updated promotion.../updating the retail price..., ([0083], change in price).

As per claim 4, Schroeder discloses:

wherein the additional information comprises additional promotion information provided by the manufacturer, ([0072], additional/extended promotion).

As per claims 5, 33, Schroeder discloses:

wherein the additional information comprises additional price determination parameters provided by the retailer, ([0029], cost of retailer fees).

As per claims 6-8, Schroeder discloses:

wherein the step of updating comprises performing real-time updates of the retail price based upon the additional information, wherein the additional information comprises information received on a real-time basis/wherein the information received on a real-time basis comprises real-time promotion information received from the manufacturer/wherein the information received on a real-time basis comprises real-time price determination parameters received from the retailer, ([0075], shows transactions can be handled via real-time authorization).

As per claim 9, Schroeder discloses:

displaying the retail price on a retail display device, ([0106], retailer information displayed).

As per claim 15, Schroeder discloses:

wherein the promotion information provided by the manufacturer comprises a promotion schedule, ([0077], schedule of promotions).

As per claim 16, Schroeder discloses:

wherein the promotion schedule is stored in a table, ([0077], manufacturer view).

As per claim 44, 46, Schroeder discloses:

further comprising the retailer bypassing the promotion and price computation model and manually setting the retail price, ([0032], manual estimates/ignoring promotions).

4. Claims 11-14, 34-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schroeder et al (US 2003/0130883 A1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Teicher et al (US 5,933,813), as cited by applicant.

As per claim 11, Schroeder et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose updating the retail price through a display in [0106].

However, Teicher et al discloses:

wherein the step of updating is performed automatically in response to either additional promotion information provided by the manufacturer or additional price determination parameters provided by the retailer, (Col. 9, lines 58-69, "updated prices" command received automatically). Teicher et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of initiating a simultaneous, global change in the contents of the display.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to perform updating automatically with the motivation of updating without physical interaction.

As per claim 12, Schroeder et al discloses:
wherein the step of automatically updating is performed on a real-time basis, ([0075], shows transactions can be handled via real-time authorization).

As per claim 13, Schroeder et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose updating the retail price through a display in [0106].

However, Teicher et al discloses:
wherein the automatically updated retail price is passed to a look up table accessible to display devices and point-of-sale devices, (col. 4, lines 6-27, list of price reductions). Teicher et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that price reductions are listed as a source for updating the current price.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to automatically update the retail price according to a look-up table with the motivation of accessing a source to get current prices.

As per claims 14, 34, neither Schroeder et al, nor Teicher et al disclose the following, but Schroeder et al does disclose updating the retail price through a display in [0106].

Therefore, the following is obvious with the Schroeder et al/Teicher et al combination since updates are stored at the computer in Schroeder:

wherein the automatically updated retail price is passed directly to display devices and point-of-sale devices/ further comprising the step of: providing the updated price to a display controller and a sales controller.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the automatically updated retail price to be passed directly to a display device and point-of-sale devices with the motivation of using stored data to update prices.

As per claim 35, Schroeder et al discloses:

wherein the steps of updating and providing are performed on an as-needed basis, ([0102], as-needed).

As per claim 36, Schroeder et al discloses:

wherein the steps of updating and providing are performed upon request.
([0066], request for the modification of sales plans)

As per claim 37, Schroeder et al discloses:

wherein the steps of updating and providing are performed on a real-time basis, ([0075], real-time).

As per claim 38, Schroeder et al discloses:

wherein the promotion information provided by the manufacturer comprises a promotion schedule, ([0077], schedule of promotions).

As per claim 39, Schroeder et al discloses:

wherein the promotion schedule is stored in a table, ([0077], manufacturer view).

5. Claims 17-20, 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schroeder et al (US 2003/0130883 A1), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kanojia et al (US 6,845,396).

As per claims 17-20, 40-43 Schroeder et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose a promotion schedule in [0077].

However, Kanojia et al discloses:

wherein the promotion schedule is encrypted by the manufacturer/ wherein the decryption on a segment-by-segment basis occurs according to a segment selected from the group consisting of: a time segment, a date segment, and a promotion type segment/wherein the promotion schedule may be decrypted only on a segment-by-segment basis, such that only information from a current segment may be decrypted/ wherein the decryption occurs by way of decryption keys for each segment that are passed to the retailer on a just-in-time basis, (Claim 21, w/Col. 5, lines 44-50, shows an encryption tunnel used bi-directionally with network devices for deploying promotional content).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to incorporate encryption into a promotion schedule with the motivation of providing secure deployment of promotional content.

6. Claims 21-25, 45, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Teicher et al (US 5,933,813), as cited by applicant, and further in view of Schroeder et al (US 2003/0130883 A1).

As per claim 21, Teicher et al discloses:

A sales controller in communication with a retailer and a manufacture, (col. 5, lines 34-54, sales controller represented by the POS bar code reader);

a sales device in communication with the retailer and the sales controller, (col. 5, lines 34-54, sales device represented by the POS unit);

wherein the sales controller is configured to receive promotion information from the manufacturer and price determination parameters from the retailer to calculate a retail price, and wherein the sales device is configured to receive the retail price from the sales controller (col. 5, lines 34-54, calculates new price);

Teicher et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose receiving the promotion information as disclosed above.

However, the following is obvious with Schroeder:

wherein the sales controller is configured to audit improperly implemented promotions and send audit reports to the manufacturer.

The above limitation is obvious with Schroeder since Schroeder discloses future auditing in [0110]. Here, administrators may modify database contents, enter administrative information to document changes for purposes of future auditing in the business planner system, and since the system has everything in place for auditing system information, it is obvious to actually audit the information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to audit improperly implemented promotions with the motivation of officially inspecting and verifying records of the system.

As per claim 22, Teicher et al discloses:

further comprising a display controller configured to control a plurality of display devices for displaying the retail price, (Col 1, lines 49-51, data processor controls display).

As per claim 23, Teicher et al discloses:

further comprising at least one display device for displaying the retail price communicated from the display controller, (col. 1, lines 49-51, electronic displays).

As per claim 24, Teicher et al discloses:

further comprising a look-up table generated by the sales controller for indicating the retail price to be displayed by the at least one display device, (col. 4, lines 22-27, list of price reductions).

As per claim 25, Teicher et al discloses:

wherein the sales device comprises a point-of-sale (POS) device that accesses the look-up table to determine the retail price to charge, (Col. 4, lines 22-27, POS unit).

As per claim 45, Teicher et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose receiving the promotion information as disclosed above with respect to claim 21.

However, the following is obvious with Schroeder:

wherein the system determines whether a promotion has been improperly implemented on the basis of a contract violation.

The above limitation is obvious with Schroeder since Schroeder discloses contractual arrangements regarding pricing in [0069]. Here, the price offered by the manufacturer in the database depends on the specific retailer, as well as contractual arrangements regarding pricing, and since pricing would be affected by an improperly

implemented promotion, it is obvious to determine if a promotion has been improperly implemented by analyzing the price as it should be in the contract.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to determine whether a promotion has been improperly implemented on the basis of a contract violation with the motivation of officially inspecting and verifying records of the system.

7. Claims 26-30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teicher et al (US 5,933,813), as cited by applicant, as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Kanojia et al (US 6,845,396).

As per claim 26 Tiesher et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose a list of price reductions col. 4, lines 22-27.

However, Kanojia et al discloses:

wherein the promotion information comprises a promotion schedule, ([0077], schedule of promotions). Kanojia et al discloses this limitation in analogous art for the purpose of showing that promotion information can be scheduled.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for promotion information to comprise a promotion schedule with the motivation of documenting promotion information according to a set of events.

As per claim 27, Tiesher et al discloses:

wherein the promotion schedule is stored in a table, (col. 4, lines 22-27, list of price reductions).

As per claims 28-30, Tiesher et al fails to disclose the following, but does disclose a list of price reductions col. 4, lines 22-27.

However, Kanojia et al discloses:

wherein the promotion schedule is encrypted/wherein the promotion schedule may be decrypted only on a segment-by-segment basis/ wherein the promotion schedule may be decrypted by decryption keys received by the sales controller on a just-in-time basis, (Claim 21, w/Col. 5, lines 44-50, shows an encryption tunnel used bi-directionally with network devices for deploying promotional content).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to incorporate encryption into a promotion schedule with the motivation of providing secure deployment of promotional content.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Akiba K Robinson-Boyce whose telephone number is 571-272-6734. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the •Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system, Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. R. B.', with a stylized, cursive script.

A. R. B.
January 17, 2008